The Virginia Journal AND ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HIC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR — VIRG.

(VOL. III.) THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1786. (No. 149.)

Commission Store by William Newton and Co.

THE Subscribers take this method to inform the public that they have opened a COMMISSION STORE, opposite to Mr. James Rattle's Vendue-store in this town, where they propose taking in any kind of imported goods or country produce, which they will dispose of at the usual commission, either by wholesale or retail.—They will likewise take in any articles on storage only, and will purchase country produce or other articles on commission, either with cash or in barter, as may best suit those who find it convenient to employ them.—The situation of their store lying immediately in the way of all country produce coming to town, and the partners well acquainted and having connections in the back country (particularly in Frederick County, where one of them resides) will give them opportunities of purchasing country produce at all times; and by keeping an assortment of goods suitable for that country, both in town and over the Ridge, which they propose doing, will enable them to buy or sell in as expeditious a manner as any house in this town.—All Masters of vessels or others who may want country produce, such as flour, wheat, corn, hemp, &c. may probably get supplied at the above store on a short notice, and any persons from the country will meet with a ready sale for their commodities either in cash or barter.—At the same time those who choose to employ them may depend on the greatest care and punctuality.

WILLIAM NEWTON and CO.

Alexandria, Nov. 10, 1786.

THE Subscriber would rent the DWELLING-HOUSE in which he now lives, or part of his BRICK HOUSE fronting Fairfax-street, which has six rooms, a kitchen and cellar.

He has for sale, TWO LOTS in fee-simple, one of which fronts Fairfax-street and the other Duke-street.——He will take European goods of any kind in payment.

WILLIAM BUSHBY.

Alexandria, Nov. 9, 1786.

Just arrived from London in the Everly, Captain Knight, an assortment of GOODS consisting of

WOOLLENS,	Brown and white theeting,
Cutlery,	Iron ware,
Hats,	Cheese,
Shoes,	Porter,
Hosiery,	Mustard,
Cloaks and cardinals,	Perfumery, &c.
Handkerchiefs,	
Calicoes,	

All which will be sold for cash, tobacco or gensang. Cash or bills of exchange on London, will be given for tobacco or gensang.

Any person inclinable to treat for any of the above articles, may apply on board the ship Everly, lying at Alexandria, or to Capt. KNIGHT at Mr. Lomax's tavern.

Alexandria, Nov. 23, 1786.

TO BE SOLD in Loudon County,

TWO HUNDRED and SEVENTY acres of leased LAND, near Mr. Samuel Love's store. This land is of the best quality, one half cleared and in excellent repair, 40 acres of good timothy meadow that produces a large quantity of hay yearly, and 60 more may be made.—Ninety bushels of wheat are sown thereon.—There is a good framed dwelling-house and every convenient out house, all in good repair.—A large quantity of excellent timothy hay may be had on the premises, and one hundred barrels of corn.—The aforesaid lease is for three lives all of whom are living.—For terms apply to

JACOB REMEY, jun.

Loudon County, Nov. 20, 1786.

William Prior,

Takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has just received and now opening for sale, at his store on Fairfax-street, next door to Messrs. Williams, Cary and Co's store, a fresh assortment of GOODS, consisting of the following articles,

PRINTED linens at 1/6 per yard, printed calicoes and superfine chintzes, from 2/4 to 4/6, per yard, Scotch sheetings at 1/4 per yard, Irish linens, muslins, silk handkerchiefs, cotton hose, osnaburgs, brown hessians, &c. &c. &c.—All of which will be sold under first cost and charges, for present pay only.

Alexandria, Nov. 30, 1786.

CASTLE INN.

JOHN BROWN desires to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened the above Inn for the reception of travellers, where they may rely on good attendance and accommodation.—He has also the Ferry where constant attendance will be given.

Colchester, Virginia,
Nov. 24, 1786.

THE TRACT of LAND whereon I live, containing about 470 acres, lying in King George County, near the head of Machodock-Creek, convenient to churches, warehouses, Court-House and several valuable mills; about one-half of it is cleared and under good fencing, the other half extremely rich and abounding in timber of different kinds, with a dwelling-house thereon 46 by 30 feet, four rooms on the lower floor with fire places in them, two closets and a passage 12 feet wide, two rooms above, two closets and a passage, to which is added a portico 46 by 12 feet with a room at each end, a kitchen, laundry, stable 78 by 12 feet, barns and all other necessary out-houses; and the whole well calculated for cropping.—There are on the premises large apple and peach orchards and a variety of the best chosen pears, cherries, plumbs, apricots, &c.—Any person inclining to purchase may view the land and know the terms by applying to

JOHN ASHTON.

November 6, 1786.

WE take this method of informing our friends and others that our DISTILLERY is now in complete order, and can at the shortest notice furnish any reasonable quantity of RUM that may be wanted, of equal quality with any made on this continent.—To enable us to carry on this business to more advantage and greater extent, we decline in future disposing of any rum without ready payment of either tobacco, flour or cash, and for the two former the highest ready-money price will be allowed, by

WILLIAM LYLES and CO.

Alexandria, Nov. 30, 1786.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber living in Bush-Town, Harford County, an indented Irish servant man, named MICHAEL MORE, about 20 years of age; 5 feet 8 inches high, slender made, of a fair complexion, brown hair short and strait, has a scar upon the side of his mouth and professes the barbers business: He had on and took with him an old dark green coat, nankeen waistcoat, black breeches, white cotton stockings, old shoes with carved buckles, two shirts and a corduroy coat.—Whoever takes up the said runaway, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

JOHN SEARS.

Nov. 20, 1786.

N. B. He was seen at the Annapolis races.

Porter and Ingraham,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and others, that they have removed to the store two doors above Mellis, ROBINSON, SANDERSON and RUMNEY's, on Fairfax street, where they have a general assortment of MERCHANDISE, among which are many articles suited to the present season, which they will dispose of on the lowest terms that can be afforded, for cash or country produce.

Alexandria, Nov. 9, 1786.

☞ A small quantity of very good Liverpool SALT, which will be sold very cheap if applied for immediately.

On Wednesday the 14th of December next, will be sold without reserve, at public vendue, at James Rattle's Vendue-Store, the upper end of King-street,

A WHOLE STOCK in TRADE, consisting of Linens, Woollens, Broadcloths, Linseys, Blankets, and a variety of other GOODS.—Also, some NEGROES and HORSES.

Alexandria, Nov. 23, 1786.

☞ Vendue on Wednesdays as usual.

FOR SALE, for Cash,

SEVERAL NEGROES; also LAND on Broad-Wi[illegible] County of Loudon.——Inquire of

Fairfax County, Nov. 24, 1786.

SINCE the burning of my tavern on the 12th of September, I have fitted another house for that purpose, where any gentleman travelling through this place may again be well accommodated; and as for my stables they are equal if not superior to any in the State.—Any gentleman that will favor me with their custom may rely on a faithful acknowledgement, by their humble servant,

WILLIAM M'DANIEL.

Dumfries, Nov. 24, 1786.

THE ship L'OISEAU, Capt. LALLAMENT, now lying in this port, will take in TOBACCO for L'ORIENT, to the address of Messrs. J. J. BERARD, and CO. merchants at that place.——For terms apply to

HOOE and HARRISON.

Alexandria, October 31, 1786.

The Bookbinding business is carried on in all its branches at the Printing-Office.

Alexandria, Nov. 30, 1786.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber's plantation near this place the first instant, a Negro man named TOM, 23 years of age, stout made, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, large features, and a grum look: He had on when he went away his common working dress, though it is more than probable he may change it, as several clothes are missing by his fellow slaves taken about the time he made his escape. I purchased him from the agent of Mr. Porter, of Fredericksburgh, therefore it is likely he went towards that place. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow so that I may get him again, shall receive if above twenty miles from home TWENTY SHILLINGS, if forty miles FORTY SHILLINGS, and if a greater distance the above reward including what the law allows.

JOSEPH HOLMES.

Winchester, Nov. 14, 1786.

FOR SALE,

An elegant SADDLE HORSE.

Inquire at the Printing-Office,
Alexandria, Nov. 16, 1786.

From the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

HUMOROUS CHARACTER *of a* BOTTLE COMPANION, *or* SOAKER: *By the late* PHILIP DORMER, *Earl of* Chesterfield.

ARCHBISHOP Tillotson asserts, and very truly, that no man can plead in defence of swearing, that he was born of a swearing constitution. I believe the same thing may with equal truth be affirmed of drinking. No man is born a drinker. Drinking is an acquired, not a natural vice. The child, when he first tastes strong liquors, rejects them, with evident signs of disgust, but is insensibly brought first to bear and then perhaps to like them, by the folly of his parents, who promise them as an encouragement, and give them as a reward.

When the Coroner's inquest examines the body of one of those unhappy wretches, who drown themselves in a pond or river, with commonly a provision of lead in their pockets to make the work the surer, the verdict is either 'felo de se,' or lunatic. Is it then the water, or the suddenness of the plunge, that constitutes either the madness or the guilt of the act? Is there any difference between a water and a wine suicide: If there be, it is evidently in favor of the former, which is never so deliberate and premeditated as the latter. The soaker jogs on with a gentler pace indeed, but to as sure and certain destruction, and, as a proof of his intention, would, I believe, upon examination, be generally found to have a good deal of lead about him too. He cannot alledge in his defence, that he has not warning, since he daily sees, in the chronical distempers of all his fellow soakers, the fatal effects of that slow poison which he so greedily guzzles; for I defy all those honest gentlemen, that is, all the hard drinkers in England, a numerous body I doubt, to produce one single instance of a soaker, whose health and faculties are not visibly impaired by drinking. Some indeed, born much stronger than others, hold it out longer, and are absurdly quoted as living proofs even of the salutary effects of drinking; but though they have not yet any of the most distinguished characteristics of their profession about them, though they have not yet lost one half of themselves by an hemiplegia, nor the use of all their limbs by the gout; though they are but moderately mangy, and though the impending dropsy may not yet appear, I will venture to affirm that the health they boast of is at best but an aukward state between sickness and health: If they are not actually sick, they are not actively well, and you will always find some complaint or other, inadvertently dropped [illegible] half an hour after he has assured you that he is 'neither sick nor sorry.' A Lady of my acquaintance, who is a little superstitious, and perhaps too apt to point out and interpret judgments, otherwise an excellent woman, firmly believes, that the dropsy, of which most soakers finally die, is a manifest and just judgment upon them; the wine they so much loved being turned into water, and themselves drowned at last in the element they so much abhorred.

A rational and sober man, invited by the wit and gaiety of good company, and hurried away by an uncommon flow of spirits, may happen to drink too much, and perhaps accidentally to get drunk; but then these sallies will be short, and not frequent; whereas the soaker is an utter stranger to wit and mirth, and no friend to either.

His business is serious, and he applies himself seriously to it; he steadily pursues the numbing, stupifying, and petrifying, not the animating and exhilarating, qualities of the wine. Gallons, of the Nepenthe would be lost upon him. The more he drinks duller he grows; his politics become more obscure, and his narratives more tedious and less intelligible; till at last maudlin, he employs what little articulation he has left, in relating his doleful tale to an insensible audience.

An object, viewed at once, and in its full extent, will sometimes strike the mind, when the several parts and gradations of it separately seen, would be but little attended to. I shall therefore here present the society of soakers with a calculation, of which they cannot dispute the truth, and will not, I believe, deny the moderation; and yet perhaps they will be surprised when they see the gross sums of the wine they suck, of the money they pay for it, and of the time they lose, in the course of seven years only.

I reckon that I put a staunch soaker very low, when I put him only at two bottles a day, one with another. This in seven years amounts to four thousand four hundred and ten bottles, which makes twenty hogsheads and seventy bottles.

Supposing this quantity to cost only four shillings a bottle, which I take to be the lowest price of claret, the sum amounts to eight hundred and eighty-two pounds.

Allowing every soaker but six hours a day to suck his two bottles in, which is a short allowance, that time amounts to six hundred and thirty-eight days, eighteen hours; one full quarter of his life, for the abovementioned seven years. Can any rational being coolly consider these three gross sums, of wine, and consequently distempers swallowed, of money lavished, and time lost, without shame, regret, and a resolution of reformation?

I am well aware that the numerous society of soakers will say 'What would this fellow have us do?' To which I am at no loss for an answer. Do any thing else. Preserve and improve that reason, which was given you to be your guide through this world, and to a better. Attend to, and discharge, your religious, your moral, and your social duties. These are occupations worthy of a rational being, they will agreeably and usefully employ your time, and will banish from your breasts that tiresome listlessness, or those tormenting thoughts, from which you endeavour, though in vain, to fly. Is your retrospect uncomfortable? Exert yourselves in time to make your prospect better; and let the former serve as a back-ground to the latter. Cultivate and improve your minds, according to your several educations and capacities. There are several useful books suited to them all. True religion and virtue give a chearful and happy turn to the mind, admit of all true pleasures, and even procure the truest.

Cantabrigius drinks nothing but water, and rides more miles in a year than the keenest sportsman, and with almost equal velocity. The former keeps his head clear, the latter his body in health. It is not from himself that he runs, but to his acquaintance, a synonymous term for his friends. Internally safe, he seeks no sanctuary from himself, no intoxication for his mind. His penetration makes him discover and divert himself with the follies of mankind, which his wit enables him to expose with the truest ridicule, though always without personal offence. Chearful abroad, because happy at home; and thus happy, because virtuous!

B E R L I N, August 22.

HIS Majesty lately come to the throne, has resolved to go to Prussia, and from thence to Silesia, to receive the oaths of his subjects. M. Gaudi, Minister of State, has received orders to be there about that time, and will set out before the King. His Serene Highness the reigning Duke of Brunswick, has been invited here by the King, and is to arrive by the 25th of this month.

The body of merchants of Berlin have sent a deputation of congratulation to the King, which was received very graciously by his Majesty, who, with his own mouth, assured them that he would contribute all in his power to make the trade of this capital flourish.

The King [illegible] on the parade on the morning after his accession to the throne, addressed the Generals assembled there in the following short speech, which at once shews both a firmness of character and a sensibility of mind.

"I thank you, gentlemen, for the fidelity, the honor, and the zeal with which you served my predecessor. I thank you for the eagerness which you shewed to renew your oath of fidelity to me, and to grant me that confidence and that love which have ever decided the glorious success of the Prussian arms. Our nation has ever been the terror of its enemies, and we will endeavour to preserve that glory. I shall always keep up a severe discipline; it is indispensible for our troops. You shall find me grateful and beneficent to those who do their duty, and when I am obliged to punish, I shall do it with great regret."

The funeral of the late King took place at Potsdam on the 16th, and his body, according to his own particular desire when living, was not embalmed, but only laid in state during the 18th, on which day upwards of 20,000 people were admitted into the apartment, and by order of the reigning King the regiment of guards was also conducted into the room, and not one of those brave fellows could refrain from tears on beholding the corpse of the hero who had so often led them on to glory.

C O P E N H A G E N, August 8.

It has for some time past been deliberated on here, whether it would be for the welfare of the Kingdom, that more liberty should be granted to the peasants, and that they be exempted from corvees (certain days works due from vassals, or tenants, to their landlord) we now learn, that his Majesty hath nominated a commission of nine persons to make the necessary inquiries in that respect. Their report is to be carried to the council, and there examined and decided upon.

P A R I S, August 17.

We have seen here the copy of a truly royal will, taken from the original, now set on a glazed frame in the inmost closet of his Prussian Majesty, at Potsdam; the general opinion is, that the Solomon of the north will leave nothing else behind him as to the disposal of his worldly concerns. The following is a literal translation of the same:

"I die in peace with all men, and I hope with God. Nature has bestowed on my illustrious successor, prudence and wisdom; he is indebted to time for experience and maturity; I bequeath to him four hundred thousand valiant men, four hundred millions of florins, four hundred millions of solid resources, the hearts of a whole people, a brave, a generous people indeed! This last blessing has been conferred upon me, not so much on account of my military toils, as my love of justice. My honored Sire has performed great things; the little I have done may be much improved upon; but in the present juncture of affairs, the keeping all things in their present state is the utmost to be wished for."

U T R E C H T, September 4.

There have been some disturbances within these few days at Rotterdam, and two unhappy men fell victims. One was thrown into the river Meuse, because he refused to drink *confusion to the patriotic party*; the other was assassinated with a hanger; these things demonstrate the turbulent disposition which reigns there among the people.

H A G U E, September 4.

A report is just now circulated that the troops have forcibly entered Elbourgh, in Guelderland; that blood was spilled on the occasion, and that the above city is subject to the power of the garrison. We momentarily expect this rumour to be confirmed.

Sept. 6. The report circulated here with respect to the affairs of Guelderland, and the entrance of troops into Elbourgh and Hattem, proves not to be founded in truth. We have yet no positive information on this subject, further than that the inhabitants of those cities are inflexibly determined to defend themselves even to the last extremity, and that detachments of free corps of several of the towns of Holland are set out to afford them succour.

A M S T E R D A M, September 4.

Letters written yesterday from Elbourgh inform, that considerable supplies of arms, ammunition and provisions, are received from Amsterdam, being supplied by the citizens and the armed association. Last night a detachment of the armed association of this city marched from hence; they were this morning followed by another detachment, together with six flat-bottomed boats, and an armed vessel. Their object is to keep the entrance of the port of Elbourgh free from the passage of reenforcements by sea.

At half past four yesterday afternoon we received intelligence, that on the preceding day ten regiments were drawn up before the castle of Loo, of which fifteen hundred men were appointed to make an attack upon Elbourgh, being provided with artillery, bombs, &c. The rest of the troops were to march to Hattem. The above cities are only a league and an half distant from each other; and four leagues from Loo, the present residence of the Prince of Orange. Yesterday, at half past nine in the morning, the troops had not arrived at the place of their destination; and this morning no news was received of their arrival.

L O N D O N, Sept. 2.

When the late King of Prussia was told of the death of Marshal Berwick at the siege of Philipsburgh, and the manner in which he was killed, "I *feel*, said he, for the heart that did the deed!" The fact was as follows: Marshal Berwick repairing to a post, with his son Lord Edward, and the Earl of Clare, Count Daun ordered an engineer to fire at him; and the ball striking the Marshal in his neck just as he was mounting his horse, he dropped dead to the ground, and Lord Edward was covered with his father's blood! Daun was heartily sorry for what he had done. Well then might our good King say (judging of the distress of another from his own generous nature) he *felt* for the heart that did the deed!

In the wars in which his Majesty has been engaged, his ruling star has been experience; that of his senenties, ambition: The latter is retrogade, and glitters only to deceive; but the former, firm in its orbit, shines with a more steady light, and guides with safety. There has been ever in his Majesty a certain *species liberalis*, which is more easily comprehended than defined, and which has been always habitual to him:—A certain propriety of actions resulting from a conformity to nature and character.

The Prussians are tall, picked men, well cloathed and paid, and are suffered neither to swear nor game, or abandon themselves to any sort of licentiousness. On Sundays they are required twice a day to hear a sermon; the Roman Catholics have liberty to go to the mass.

Sept. 16. It is a fact, which may be depended upon, that the commercial treaty between this country and France, is now on the eve of a positive conclusion. A special messenger is every day expected, with the intelligence of the treaty being signed: and the ratification may be said to take place in twelve or fourteen days at farthest.

The important extension of commerce, which this treaty will undoubtedly occasion, is too obvious to be overlooked; and the farther security which

such an event must give to our funds, cannot fail of having a very advantageous effect upon our public credit.

A letter from Madera has the following article; the inhabitants here are frequently alarmed with the appearance of Algerine corsairs, which keep hovering about as if they had some intention of landing; On this account all the inhabitants who are able, have armed themselves and their servants, in order to drive them off, in case they should attempt to land: An account has been sent to Lisbon, and the Queen has ordered several ships of war to be got ready for sea, which are to be stationed here to protect our trade and to drive the Barbarians out of these seas. An American vessel narrowly escaped being taken for they were within gunshot of her when she entered our harbour.

Some letters were received in town yesterday from Cadiz, which mention a very sudden and unexpected order which had arrived only two days before from Madrid, for the fitting out seven men of war, two of which, La San Isidore, and El Castillane, are of the line. Part of this force is intended for South-America, and the remainder for the Philippine Islands, for the protection of which the Spaniards are become exceedingly jealous.

One mode of traffic adopted by some adventurers in this country, is to ship off a freight for America. The ship and cargo, on her arrival, are immediately converted into American property, and sent on to the East-Indies, where her lading is bartered for India goods, which supply the American markets, to the detriment of this country.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) November 4.

On Saturday last a woman in this town, lately married, was detected in the murder of her infant child;—the circumstances which led to this discovery we have not been able to collect. A jury was immediately summoned to sit upon the body, who reported, as their opinion, that the infant came to its end by a stroke, or strokes upon its head. It was a male child, born and murdered on the Thursday morning preceding the discovery.

BOSTON, November 14.

The plan for emitting paper-money, formed by the General Court of New-Hampshire, at their last session, and sent abroad for the consideration of the people, has been most heartily reprobated by the towns of Portsmouth and Exeter.

The *landlords*, at this time of scarcity of cash, are to their *tenants*, what the *Egyptians* were to the *children* of *Israel*, hard task-masters, obliging them to "*make brick without straw.*"

The appointment of a *Comptroller-General* has made a *rattling among the dry bones* of *certain officers* whose *accounts* or *no-accounts*, though of five years standing, have never yet had the *scrutinizing eye* pass over them.

Several of the *clerical* order in the back parts of Hampshire County, it is said are among the insurgents—the latter part of whose creed, therefore, is, we "*believe* in *county conventions*, the *father* of *paper-money*—the *communion* of *insurgents*—the *iniquity* of *taxes*—the *forgiveness* of *debts*—and in *confusion everlasting.*"

PROVIDENCE, November 11.

The Honorable General Assembly of this State, which was convened in this town the last week, adjourned on Saturday evening to the fourth Monday of December next, then to meet at East-Greenwich.

Very little public business was transacted during the late session, the greater part of the time having been occupied in hearing the Superior Court, relative to a judgment of said court in their last term at Newport, on a *qui tam* information of *Trevett vs. Weeden*, which had been filed for a breach of the penal act, so called, the defendant having refused to receive the paper currency of this State.——Three of the judges attended on this occasion, conformably to an order of the General Assembly, passed at their preceding session, and from a variety of arguments, and adjudged cases, endeavoured to shew that the said act of Assembly was repugnant to common right and the fundamental laws of the State, and therefore unconstitutional and void.—After having stated their pleas on the aforesaid act with great accuracy and strength of arguments, they declared, that, as the Supreme Judiciary of the State, they were not accountable to the General Assembly, or any other body on earth, for their judgments; and the Assembly, finding there was no ground for impeachment of the Court, discharged them from any further attendance in consequence of the abovesaid order.

NEW-YORK, November 25.

Captain Jonathan Armstrong, in the sloop Minerva, who arrived on the first instant at Portland, Massachusetts, in twenty-nine days from Demarara, informs, that he saw Captain Savage, belonging to Kennebeck, with a load of mules, from the coast of Barbary—who informed him that a peace betwixt the Americans and Algerines had been concluded before he left the coast. This Captain Savage said might be depended on.

Captain King, from Cadiz, the 18th of November, took up the crew of the sloop Ranger, from Egg-Harbour to New-York, which had foundered.

On the 7th of September last, the Prince William Henry British Packet boat, arrived at Jamaica from Falmouth; spoke an American brig from the Gold-Coast, bound to Charleston, at that time one hundred days at sea, during which time, the Captain, mate and 75 slaves, had died, being distitute of every necessary of life. Captain Cowse spared them as much provisions as he could with conveniency.—The Captain of the brig informed them, that a few days before they left the coast, a number of French transports had arrived, and landed one hundred men near Anamaboe, who instantly began to raise fortifications. This alarmed the English traders on the coast, and the Commodore despatched a vessel with the accounts to the Admiralty.

PHILADELPHIA, November 25.

Wednesday evening, arrived in this city from Martinique, via New-York, Capt. Sawyer of the brig Betsy of North-Carolina, and informs that on his passage from Washington in that State, on the 21st of September, in latitude 26 N. he met with a most tremendous gale of wind, which obliged him to cut away his main-mast, and, his vessel springing a leak, to keep both pumps constantly going, until the 11th of October; when, his people being exhausted with fatigue, the water gained so fast upon them, he, and all his men were forced to abandon her, and commit themselves to the ocean in their boat, with some bread, water, and a compass. The Betsy soon after filled and disappeared. In this deplorable situation they remained till the 14th of October, when they fortunately fell in with the ship L'Emanyard, Capt. Pierre Veyrier, from Bourdeaux bound to Martinique, who took them on board, and rendered them every kindness and civility that humanity could dictate or inspire.

On the 25th of September, after the gale had subsided, Capt. Sawyer spoke with a French frigate, bound from Old France to the West-Indies, that was dismasted, had thrown all her guns overboard, and lost 40 of her men: And on the 27th, he spoke with a ship from Liverpool, bound to Jamaica, under jury-masts—the brig ——, Captain Stephens, from Salem bound to St. Croix, which had lost her main-mast—the brig General Orde, Patrick Moone, master, from Alexandria, bound to Barbadoes, which had lost her anchor, boats, and had her quarters and top timbers stove in—a sloop from Connecticut bound to Cape-Francois, dismasted and lost all her stock, &c. off the deck—and saw six other vessels under jury-masts.—A few days after Capt. Sawyer's arrival at Martinique, near 40 sail of American vessels arrived in that harbour, all of which, in addition to those abovementioned and described, had sustained very considerable damage in this dreadful tempest, which was supposed to have extended itself from the 26th to the 36th degree of north latitude.

ALEXANDRIA, December 7.

Last Tuesday arrived here on their Way to Rhode-Island, Captain Joel Clarke, late Commander of the Ship Hannah, and Mr. Alexander Stuart his Mate, who were captured by an Algerine Corsair on the 9th of November, 1785, and ransomed on the 16th of July last.

The Cotton which they now begin to raise in Bermuda is said to be superior to any in the World.

☞ There will be an ASSEMBLY this Evening.

NAVAL-OFFICE, ALEXANDRIA.

Inward Entries. Schooner Betsy, H. Brown, and Brig General Orde, P. Moone, from George-Town; Ship Mary, A. Maddick, Halifax.

Cleared Outwards. Sloop Surprize, J. Bass, for Providence; Brig Endeavour, J. Riley, L'Orient; Schooner Phenix, M. Ellis, Plymouth.

To be SOLD,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

COMMON PRAYER BOOKS, as revised by the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.——A SERMON preached at Christ Church, Philadelphia, at the opening of the Convention on the 21st of June, 1786, by the Rev. William White, D. D.——They may likewise be had at the store of Mr. Benjamin Day, merchant in Fredericksburg.

Also a few Copies of the HISTORY of a SESSION of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the STATE of MARYLAND, held at the City of ANNAPOLIS, commenced in November, 1785.

Alexandria, Dec. 7, 1786.

Public Vendue.

On Saturday next will be sold at the Vendue Store opposite Col. Hooe's dwelling-house,

A Variety of Merchandise as usual.

P. MARSTELLER, Vendue-Master.

Alexandria, Dec. 7, 1786.

WOOLLENS.

Jonathan Swift and Co.

Have just imported per the ship Washington,

AN additional assortment of WOOLLENS, consisting of narrow STROUDS, twilled COATINGS, BROADCLOTHS in half pieces from 2/7 to 3/6 cost, BEARSKINS, BLANKETING, &c. &c. which they will dispose of on moderate terms.

Alexandria, Dec. 7, 1786.

THE Subscriber going to remove from Prince-William County, requests all those indebted to him to meet him at William Gains's tavern in said county, on or before the 15th instant; also all those to whom he is indebted, are desired to bring in their accounts for settlement by the aforesaid day.

JOHNSTON SMITH.

Dec. 6, 1786.

EDUCATION.

GILBERT HARROW begs leave to acquaint the public, that having resigned his place at the Alexandria Academy as English Teacher, he means to open SCHOOL at his dwelling-house next door to the old Vendue-Store, at the beginning of the ensuing year, where he will teach WRITING, ACCOUNTS, the FRENCH LANGUAGE, the MATHEMATICS, &c.

Alexandria, Dec. 7, 1786.

*** A few Scholars may be boarded in the house.

TO BE RENTED,

THE well known TAVERN on Princess-street, formerly occupied by Mr. JOHN LOMAX, the conveniencies of which need not to be described.—Also, a two-story BRICK HOUSE upon St. Asaph-street between Prince and Duke streets.

To be Leased in fee simple, sundry LOTS of LAND of various dimensions and advantageously situated in different parts of the town.—Immediate possession may be had of the premises.—For terms inquire of

CHARLES LEE.

Alexandria, Dec. 7, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

At Martinsburg in Berkeley County, on Wednesday the 17th of January next,

EIGHT valuable SLAVES belonging to the estate of Robert Carter Willis, deceased, among whom are several valuable young men.—A reasonable credit will be given upon bond and security.

MARTHA WILLIS, Executrix.

Dec. 2, 1786.

Jonathan Swift and Co.

Have just imported per the ship Betsy, Capt. Butler, from London, an additional assortment of GOODS suitable for the season, which they will dispose of by the package, piece or retail, on the most reasonable terms, viz.

WOOLLENS,
Linens from 8½d. to 2/3 cost,
Sheetings,
Blue, olive, green, scarlet, orange and marble coloured shags, from 2/3 to 14s.
A large assortment of mens' and womens' gloves,
Shoes of all kinds in trunks well assorted,
Low priced thicksets,
China green, Elliot's and fancy cords,
Velverets and satinets,
Pins,
Printed cottons and linens from 11½d. to 16½d.
Clear, book and checked muslins,
Muslinets,
Jaconets,
Threads,
Cotton linings,
Romals and shawls,
Mens' and boys' hats from 8½d. to 2s.
A good assortment of cotton, linen and silk handkerchiefs, from 5/6 to 55s. per doz.
Scarlet cardinals, from 11/9 to 16/6.

Also, a few hogsheads of good West-India rum, claret and Port wine, molasses, allspice, &c. &c.

They give the market price in cash for Tobacco.

Alexandria, Nov. 2, 1786.

*** As their goods are selected from the best manufactories in England, on the lowest terms, they flatter themselves that those who favor them with their custom, will find them as well laid in as any imported.

POETRY.

The FOLLY of HUMAN WISHES.

"WHO lights the ſtars from pole to pole?
What mighty power informs this whole?
He, who the world's foundations laid,
And all by weight and number made.
Autumn aſſum'd her golden reign;
The waving harveſt deck'd the plain;
The ſickle arm'd the reaper's hand;
Unnumber'd ſheaves ſoon ſtrew'd the land.
Howe'er the huſbandman complain'd,
(Though his barn ſcarce the wealth contain'd)
That the wheat's ears were prickly found,
And the torn finger felt their wound;
Intreating Ceres, fabl'd pow'r!
In future, beardleſs grain to ſhow'r.
The Goddeſs granted his requeſt,
His corn was cloath'd in ſmoother veſt.
But now he mourn'd his factious ſtrain!
The birds with eale deſtroy'd the grain.
Ceaſe thy preſumption, boaſtful man!
Fondly the works of God to ſcan.
Each part promotes its Maker's end,
And human wiſhes nought can mend."

Colin Mac Iver,

Acquaints his friends and the public, that he has the following GOODS ſuitable for the ſeaſon, for ſale at his ſtore on King-ſtreet, on the loweſt terms for caſh or produce,

BEST ſuperfine white, garnet, light and dark drabs, London brown, olive, prune, corbeau and mixed broadcloths,
London brown and blue ſuper ditto,
Coarſe broadcloths from 6s. to 18s.
Superfine buff caſſimers,
Foreſt cloths, coatings, duffils, and bearſkins,
Kerſeys, halfthicks and Negro cottons,
Rugs, blankets and caddoes,
Linſeys, ſerges and flannels,
Camblets, durants, calamancoes and ſhalloons,
Corduroys, fuſtians, velverets, ſtockinets and ſatinets,
White, printed and coloured jeanets,
German and Britiſh oſnaburgs,
Dowlas, ſheetings and Iriſh linens,
Bed-ticking, bed-bunts and cotton counterpanes,
Striped cottons, ſtriped hollands and checks,
Printed linens and cottons,
Chintzes and calicoes,
Marſeilles and mock quiltings,
India dimities, Dutch and ſatin cords,
Genteel jacket patterns,
Mens' faſhionable beaver cocked and round hats,
Ladies' riding ditto,
Mens' and boys' caſtor and felt ditto,
Black ſatin, white and black modes,

Oſtrich feathers and plumes of various colours,
Lawns, kentings, muſlins and cambricks,
Ribbons, threads and blond edgings,
Silk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs,
Silk, thread, worſted and yarn ſtockings,
Mens' coarſe and fine ſhoes,
Womens' leather and calamanco ditto,
Nankeens,
Steel plate and common handſaws,
Croſſcut and wood bow ſaws,
Locks and hinges,
Nails of different ſorts,
Playing cards,
A general aſſortment of cutlery,
Genteel faſhionable plated buckles and buttons,
Ivory and horn combs,
Smoaking tobacco and ſnuff,
Green, hyſon and bohea teas,
Cinnamon and allſpice,
Coffee and chocolate,
Iron pots, cart and waggon boxes,
Spades and ſhovels,
Pewter plates, diſhes, baſons and ſpoons,
Looking-glaſſes,
Hard ſoap,
Weſt-India and continental rum,
Sugar, ſalt and molaſſes,
An aſſortment of glaſs and crockery ware, with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

He requeſts thoſe indebted to him, to pay up their reſpective balances, being in much want of their aſſiſtance at preſent to maintain his credit.

Alexandria, Nov. 9, 1786.

RAN away from the Subſcribers on Sunday evening, an indented Iriſh ſervant BOY, 16 years of age, ſlender made, fair complexion, of a lively countenance: He had on when he went away a new brown coloured jacket and trouſers, check ſhirt, a red handkerchief ſpotted with white, a round ſecond hand beaver hat with green lining.—Any perſon who will ſecure the ſaid ſervant and give information to the Subſcribers, ſhall receive a generous reward.

JONATHAN SWIFT and CO.

Alexandria, Nov. 28, 1786.

Joſiah Watſon and Co.

Have imported in the brig Jane, Capt. Turner, from Holland,

AN excellent aſſortment of GERMAN OSNABURGS, TICKLENBURGS, BLANKETS, YARN HOSE, LINSEED OIL in jars and caſks, PAINTS of all kinds, and a quantity of JUNK—All of which, with an exceeding good aſſortment of MANCHESTER GOODS, beſt ALLUM SALT and WEST-INDIA PRODUCE, they will diſpoſe of on very low terms, for caſh, tobacco or flour.

Alexandria, Nov. 23, 1786.

*** They have for ſale on board of ſaid brig, a few DUTCH REDEMPTIONERS.

FOR SALE,

A likely half blooded bay HORSE.

Inquire of the Printers.

Alexandria, Nov. 16, 1786.

William Lowry and Co.

At the wholeſale warehouſe on Prince-ſtreet, next door to Col. Hooe's, have imported from London, per the Charlotte, J. Pitts, the following extenſive aſſortment of European merchandiſe, viz.

Aſſorted in TRUNKS.
PRINTED calicoes,
Cottons,
Muſlins,
Linens,
Shawls and handkerchiefs.
WOOLLENS,
Aſſorted in Bales.
5-4ths, 6-4ths and 7-4ths Woollens,
Cloths of all colours and prices,
Striped, plain and twilled coatings,
Kerſeys,
Bearſkins,
Frizes,
Fearnaughts,
Halfthicks,
Kendal cottons,
Flannels,
Plaidings,
Striped duffils,
7, 8, 9, and 10-4ths blankets,
Welſh plains,
Striped linſeys,
Grograms,
Baizes, coverlids,
Embоſſed ſerges,
Shalloons, &c. &c.
LINENS.
3-4ths, 7-8ths and 4-4ths yard wide Iriſh linens by the box or piece,
5-4ths and 9-8ths brown and white Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheetings, per ditto,
German and Britiſh oſnaburgs,
German and Iriſh dowlas,
Brown rolls,
Ravens duck,
Brown hollands,
Diaper tablecloths,
Huckabacks,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Scotch and Iriſh kentings,
Lawn aprons,
Handkerchiefs,
Checked and pullicat ditto,
Apron checks,
Striped ticks, &c. &c.
MERCERY.
Luſtrings,
Satins,
Modes,
Sarſnets,
Taffetas,
Pelongs,
Perſians,
Ribbons,
Black lace, &c.
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.
Barcelona, bandano, romal, luſtring and colgee ſilk handkerchiefs,
A variety of printed ditto,
Quilted ſatin, perſian and ſtuff petticoats.

HATS.
Men', womens' and youths' caſtor and felt hats.
SHOES.
Mens', womens', youths' and childrens' leather and ſtuff ſhoes.
MANCHESTER GOODS,
Aſſorted in Trunks.
Corduroys,
Ribdelures,
Velvets,
Velverets,
Dyed jeanets,
Fuſtians,
Jeans,
Denims,
King's cords,
Laſtings,
Quiltings,
White calico,
Muſlin cords, &c. &c.
For MENS' JACKETS.
Silk ſhags,
Ginghams,
Burdets,
Diareens,
Ranelaghs,
Quiltings,
Tiffues, &c.
BRITISH STUFFS.
Camblets,
Cambleteens,
Wildbores,
Durants,
Tammies,
Moreens,
Jeans,
Crapes,
Calamancoes,
Everlaſtings,
Satinets.
PEWTER,
Aſſorted in Caſks.
Plates,
Diſhes,
Mugs,
Porringers,
Teapots, &c.
CUTLERY and HARDWARE,
Aſſorted in ſmall Trunks, each containing about 70 articles.
Knives and forks,
Penknives,
Sciſſors,
Razors,
Buckles,
Sleeve and coat buttons,
Breaſt ditto,
Combs,
Needles,
Snuff-boxes, &c. &c.
IRONMONGERY,
Aſſorted in Caſks.
Hinges,
Locks,
Handſaws,
Plain-irons,
Jews-harps,
Haſps and hoes,
Augers,
Beſt ſquare ſteel,
Chiſels, nails, &c. &c.

HABERDASHERY.
Edgings both twilled and ſcolloped,
Artificial flowers,
Feathers,
Wires,
Chip and ſtraw hats,
Tape,
Sewing thread,
Womens' ſtays,
Souflee, crape, picket, alacream and riddle gauzes,
Souflee aprons and handkerchiefs,
Tiffany and lawn ditto,
Black and white thread, gauzes, &c. &c.
EAST-INDIA GOODS.
Book, jaconet and gown muſlins,
Checked aprons,
Baliſou and book handkerchiefs.
CARDINALS,
Aſſorted in Trunks.
Scarlet, crimſon, green and drab.
HOSIERY,
Aſſorted in Trunks.
Worſted, cotton and yarn hoſe, mits and gloves.
STATIONARY,
Aſſorted in Boxes.
Ruled books,
Printed ditto in various languages,
Writing-paper,
Pens,
Inkpowder,
Wafers,
Sealing wax, &c.
TRIMMINGS.
A large aſſortment of metal buttons,
Beſt new faſhioned ditto,
Silk and worſted ditto,
Mohair,
Twiſt,
Sewing threads,
Ditto ſilks, &c.
SUNDRIES.
Loaf ſugar and cheeſe,
Japanned ware of various ſorts,
Bottled porter, in caſks and hampers,
About 40 chaldron of Engliſh coal,
With a variety of other goods too tedious to mention.

This houſe meaning to be conſtantly ſupplied with a ſpring and fall aſſortment, will give good encouragement to all thoſe who buy to ſell again, with a large diſcount for caſh or good bills.

Alexandria, November 23, 1786.

William Hartſhorne and Co.

At their ſtore on Col. Hooe's wharf, have for ſale,

ANTIGUA and other Weſt-India rum, Fayal wine, genuine red Port wine in pipes or barrels, ginger, bar-iron by the ton, ſmiths' anvils, bohea, congo and hyſon teas, feathers, very cheap by the bag, a few dozen neat mahogany chairs, and a variety of DRY-GOODS, by wholeſale and retail.

A convenient STORE on Union-ſtreet, next to Col. Gilpin's, and a ſmall convenient DWELLING-HOUSE with a large garden, to rent.—LOTS in town, in good ſituations, to let on ground-rent for ever, or to ſell, for which I will take pay in materials for building and in carpenters' work.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE.

Alexandria, Nov. 16, 1786.

THE ſhip UNION, Capt. GILES SULLIVAN, now lying in this port, will take in TOBACCO for L'ORIENT.—For terms apply to HOOE and HARRISON.

Alexandria, October 31, 1786.

One Hundred Negroes are

wanted on hire for the uſe of the Potomack Company, for each of whom there will be an allowance of twenty pounds, Virginia currency, per ann. alſo clothe them, pay their levies and furniſh them with rations, viz. one pound of ſalt pork, one pound and a quarter of ſalt beef, or one pound and a half of freſh beef or mutton, and a ſufficiency of bread each day; and alſo a reaſonable quantity of ſpirits when neceſſary.—It is expected the Negroes will be good and able working hands, and that they will come well clothed, or to be ſupplied with what may be deficient, which is to be ſtopped out of the next year's cloathing.—Application is to be made to Mr. WILLIAM HARTSHORNE in Alexandria, or to Mr. RICHARDSON STEWART, the principal ſuperintendant of the work, who are authoriſed to contract for them.

By order of the Board of Preſident and Directors,

JOHN POTTS, jun. Secretary.

October 4, 1786.

STOLEN out of Doctor Wilſon Cary Selden's paſture at the Cattaile Quarter near Leeſburg, in Loudon County, a BAY HORSE with one eye, 9 years old, and upwards of 14 hands high.—For the delivery of the horſe to Mr. JOHN SAUNDERS, at the ſaid quarter, I will give a reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS, and on conviction of the thief THREE POUNDS.

BATTAILE MUSE.

Nov. 20, 1786.

☞ A great Variety of BLANKS, printed on good Paper, may be had at the Printing-Office.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS and COMPANY, at their Printing-Office on *Fairfax-ſtreet*——by whom *Advertiſements*, &c. are thankfully received for this Paper,——and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.